POLITICS OF VERMONT.

The Democratic Pressoli Convention at Burilington.

The Demogratic Pressoli Convention at Barrington.

SPEECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

[From the Evening Post.]

Burkinston, May 30, 1851.

The gathering of the Vermont democracy here to-day, is unexpostedly large. The importance of the occasion—it being the day fixed by the Democratic State Central Committee for the nomination of State officers—was calculated to attract considerable numbers, but many had been drawn hither obviously by the announcement that John Van Buren had promised to be present and address the democracy of Vermont.

The convention assembled between twelve and one o'clock, and organized by selecting the following officers—President, Caleb B. Harrington, of Rutland; Vice Presidents, Roland Fletcher, Theon Howard, Lawrence Brainard, Charles R. Field; Secretagies, Daniel P. Thompson, Patrick Welch, H. Dow, George Wilkins.

After disposing of some preliminaries, and appointing the necessary committees, the following candidates were nominated for the support of the democracy of Vermont at the ensuing election:—

For Governor.

Lucitys B. PRECK

LUCIUS B. PECK. RYLAND PLETCHER DANIEL B. THOMPSON.

DANIEL B. THOMPSON.

A series of resolutions were then reported by the committee, of which I have barely time to furnish you with an analysis, which, however, will make their character perfectly intelligible. They embrace all the resolutions of the Baltimore platform that are now seasonable, with many others called for by the numerous and important changes which have occurred in political affairs since that convention was held:—

The 1st, Declares the federal government one of fimited powers, and that the constitution should be strictly construed.

strictly construed.

The 2d, Denies the existence of any power in the

The 2d, Denies the existence of any power in the general government to make any internal improvements, except such as are national.

The 3d, Recommends equality of protection to all interests, and for equal protection to all against domestic violence and foreign aggression.

The 4th, Favors retrenchment and the payment of the national debt.

The 5th, Opposes a national bank.

The 6th, Approves of the independent policy.

The 7th, Recommends free grants of public lands to actual settlers.

The 5th, Denies the existence of any power in Congress over slavery in the States.

The Sth, Denies the existence of any power in Congress over slavery in the States.

The 9th, Avers that slavery is strictly a State and local institution, and cannot claim the right to be legalized beyond State lines.

The 10th, The ordinance of 1787, by Jefferson and others, shows that the American democratic statesmen have uniformly regarded slavery as local and temporary, and we should now return to their policy of limiting, localizing, and discouraging it.

The 11th, The general government should relieve itself of all responsibility for slavery, so that freedom instead of slavery shall become national, and slavery instead of freedom become sectional.

The 12th, The Wilmot provise is the only safe way to prevent slavery extension.

The 13th, Against any more slave States.

The 14th, Adopts Kantoul's resolutions on the Fugitive law.

Fugitive law.
The 15th, Bases their hopes of success to freedom

on the fidelity of the democratic masses to their great principles, and repudiates the compromise as a test of democracy. ismocracy.
The 16th, Repels the accusation of disloyalty to the Union.

The 17th, Promises devotion to the Union until perverted to an engine of oppression to States and

people.
The 18th, Sustains the habens corpus law of Vermont.
The 19th, Pledges the efforts of the convention to

The 19th, Pledges the efforts of the convention to seed the ticket of their nomination.

Upon these resolutions several addresses were delivered by the members of the convention. Among the speakers, Mr. Stansbury, the editor of the Burdington Courie—one of the most eloquent and effective of the freesoil democratic press in Now England—was listened to with peculiar interest, as he had been in association with the whige party until 1848, and until it ceased to be fashionable in that party to defend the interests of human freedom. Mr. Stansbury stated, among other things, that whatever might be the errors of individual democrats, the principles upon which that party was based, he had become satisfied, were the principles of human progress, and whosever warred upon those principles, warred upon the true interests of civilization and humanity. He henceforth pledged whatever ability, or faith, or influence he possessed, to the support and establishment of sound democratic principles, and renounced for ever the whige platform and affilts hollow purposes. Mr. Stansbury, by the way, is a brother of Mrs. Kirkland, the popular authories, who is perhaps more extensively known by her women the prime of Mary Clavers.

sand all its nollow purposes. Mr. Stansbury, by the way, is a brother of Mrs Kirkland, the popular authoress, who is perhaps more extensively known by her nomme to phisme of Mary Clavers.

The convention then adjourned until 5h. P. M. This hour was chosen, as alr. Van Buren was expected to arrive by the railroad at that time. As the hour arrived, an immense crowd gathered inside and around the depot, in the hope of inducing Mr. Van Buren to address them there, and at once, as many who resided at a distance were compelled to leave in the train at half-past six.

In this they were disappointed, but Mr. Van Buren accompanied them to the church where the convention had been sitting, and was presented to the multitude, to whom he addressed a few remarks, and promised to meet them in the evening, at any time and place they might designate.

The depot of the railroad, which is the largest roofed receptacle in Burlington, was selected for the purpose, and before seven o'clock the ere with had begun to gather and fill that immense building. Mr. Van Buren soon appeared, and spoke about an hour

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THE SPECH OF JOHN VAN BUREN.

FILLOW CITIZENS.— The Democratic State Central Convention of Vermont, invited me some weeks since to attend here to-day and address the State Convention, which they had called for the nomination of a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Treasurer, to be supported at the ensuing election by the democrats of Vermont. It gave me great pleasure to accept this invitation, but until yesterday afternoon, I feared that other engagements would prevent my complying with your wishes, as I had promised to do. Finding myself released from engagements in court yesterday afternoon. I took the cars to Springfield, thence to this place, acriving about an hour since. This a sufficient apology for the want of preparation which will necessarily be apparent in the suggestions that I propose to make to you. It is some two years and a half since I had the pleasure of addressing a portion of the electors of this State, in reference to a subject that largely engrossed their attention at that time; and as their interest in this question is undiminished now, I deem this a suitable occasion to review the ground over which we have passed in the intervening period, and to consider the position in which we now stand. The time to which I refer was the fall of IS48, and the occasion was the Presidential election of that year. Large accessions of territory had then recently been made by the United States, and slavery had been abolished through those territories. The slaveholders of the South avowed a determination to transport slave; into those territories, and hold them there as such. They claimed the right so to do by virtue of the constitution of the United States, which, as they insisted, by its own force carried the relation of slavery into every new acquisition which was made by the arms and treasure of the people of the United States. constitutional, because it did not give a party seized constitutional versions, the they had called for the nomination of a Governer, Leuternan Gewener, and Street asserts, to be supported at the entiting election by ourse to accept this invation, but until yesterday afterneon, I fearest that other engagements would prevent my complying with your wholes, at I and the engagements are considered to the constitution of the co of no mode of distinguishing one from nuclear. It has also been urged, that a jury rial is unimportant to a colored man seized under this law, because the State to which it is intended to take him

of California, and she came thus into the Union, a the estate. She came in as the thirty-first State. She came in as the thirty-first State. She came in as the thirty-first State. She came in the state of the to neutralize her strength, as Maine had in Misseuri, and lows had in Texas, and as the South claim should always be done when a free State was created. The majority of the States of his confederacy thus became free. The entire Pacific coast of the United States was dedicated to freedom by the prohibition of slavery in Oregon and California. The slave traffic has also been produkted in the District of Columbia, and a power has thus been exercised over that subject, which the South have denied and readously resisted. The same pand lixerists to a bolish slavery itself in the District, such that slavery within the United States should we that slavery within the United States should we that slavery within the United States should we that slavery within the United States should be the States themselves, but that slavery within the power, and prohibiting it was the slave where the slave the states themselves, but that slaven where idid not shen exist. This brief standardion where idid not shen exist. This brief standardion where idid not shen exist to me, furnishes not thought the states that she the states of the election of 1848, non the persons who were candidates, are not less significant. We opposed equally and impartially both General Taylor and General Cass. The latter had been a somewhat intimate acquaintance of my own, with whom and with whose family I had enjoyed for twenty years, so far as I know, unbroken relations of friendship; but I could not fail to see that when he, a resident of a free State, had once avowed the justice and propriety of the Wilmot provise, and had then renounced that faith at the dictation of the South, it became a matter of the first necessity that he should not be rewarded with the office of President for so doing. The cause of freedom he, a resident of a free State, had once avowed the justice and proposate states and the pr power to prohibit, and is the great conservative authority to which the friends of freedom must look for protection against the aggressions of slavery. There is another mode in which the question may be met. If slaves are introduced into New Mexico and istah, slave States will be formed in those territories, and will apply for admission into the confederacy. They should be met at the doors of Congress with stern and unyielding resistance. They should be charged with having covered a free land with the ignominy of slavery, and should be turned back upon themselves until they restored freedom to its ascendancy. These are the three modes by which the great purpose of keeping free territory unstained by slavery may be accomplished. They all look to human exertion. They rely on the lower law; they distrust the intervention which Mr. Webster so recently counts upon, and they reject the revelations of this new Moses on the Mount. There is another question which has arisen since the last Presidential election, and which was in no degree involved in that controversy. I allude to the Fugitive Slave law. On a recent occasion, I stated the reasons why why I believed that law to be utterly unconstitional. They were briefly there:—First. That Congress had no power to legislate upon the subject. Second. That if they had the power, the law was unconstitutional, because it did not give a party seized under it a trial by jury, at the place where he was seized. Third. That it suspended the privilege of the writ of habas corpus in a case not excepted by the constitution. Fourth. That the teath section condemns a person conclusively to the deprivation of his liberty, in his absence, and without any hear-

secures this privilege to him. I have already stated the reasons why I suppose that party selized under the teamon of all propose that a party selized under the came of the place where he is seried. But let us look at the case of Simms, to see what the jury trial is, that the laws of Georgia, give to him. By the laws of Georgia give to him. By the laws of Georgia give to him. By the laws of the give the control of the cont if be solicite I their suffrages. To Nouth, a northern politician must be strong at home. They would ask him.—"Sir, can you carry Massachusetts? If a wing member of Congress in that State assails you, and the convention throw him overboard, dare the people elect him? If a defeated whig candidate for Congress in the strongest whig district of Massachusetts prefers charges of corruption against you, can he return to his constituents and be elected on a second trial? Will they let you speak in Fancuil Hall? Does the State of Massachusetts send to the Senate of the United States Charles Summer, rice Daniel Webster?" (Cheers) And if he answers these interrogatories in conformity to the truth, they will mostly him that his further services will not be needed. (Immeose cheering.) And on what supporter of the present national administration can the oppounts of slavery extension rely? I sit Mr. Seward of our State? The State of New York, ever since the question first arose, has spoken in tones of the most indignant remonstrance against the aggressions of the elsave power. Why is she now dumb? A bill introduced by Mr. Coffin, intended to protect the free inhabitants of New York spatial the abuses of the Fugitive Slave law—a wise, just, constitutional bill—has lain upon the table of the House since the first week of the session. Why does it not become a law? The Legislature of that State, in both branches, is controlled by the supporters of Mr. Seward. A word from him would reverse the retreating movement which now dishonors her. Why is it not spoken? Why does he not denounce the action of the President on this subject? Why do the preses friendly to him term with oulogiums upon the Secretary of State? Why does he ait silently is his seat an entire action of Cengress, without a movement to denounce arrepeat the atrochors Fugitive Slave net? Is the all the services of my life could be postly in the surface. The service of the past-tane? And nauth he he quietly in the Presidential lap, stiently sucking the patronage of the past-tane? Is the firm of the fundamen

military movement, if it should have no other effect, will serve to give activity and energy to the army, and thus restore their health, which has been seriously injured by the life of inactivity and confinement to which they have been doomed.

An extra, from the Gazette office, dated the 26th alt., contains a few items of news.

The census of the Territory, taken by direction of Gov. Calhoun, presents this result.—Entire population, 56,981—Indians excepted. The ratio of representation for the country is fixed, for the Council, at 4,384; for the House, 2,172.

The list of appointments for New Mexico, made at the close of the last Congress, had been received by mail, and they were looking for their carly arrival. The judges, it was supposed, would arrive in time to hold the regular terms of the ensuing courts. But this may, with our knowledge of their movements, be very much doubted. Two of the judges have not yet made their appearance, and it is not known that they have accepted the trust.

A public meeting was held at Santa Fe on the evening of the 25th, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. The following nominations were madefor the Senate, hum Felipe Ortis, (Vicario,) Jesus Lujan, (Presbyter,) and Jose Francisco Leyba, (Cuna) Fer the House, J. P. Pillaus, John at Fulles, Thomas Ortis, and Candido Ortis. Speeches were made by Meesrs. Reynolds, Smath, Asaurst, Fev. W. H. Read, R. A. Johnson, and Torres. Gov. Calhoun, set the 23d April, issued his proclamation for an election of members of the Lagislative Assembly apportioning the rounber of members of the Council and of the House among the several council and of the Judges of the series of the Lagislative Assembly apportioning the clection to be held on the Publics. The Assembly so elected are to meet at Santa Fe, on the 24 day of June next.

A correspondent writing from Independence, under date of May 29, sayst—The whole counc great an amount of merchanduse will be introduced toto that country. The grass from Los Vegos into canta he was very bad—from that point to this, it Santa le was very bad—from that point to this, it was very good. It ains as they approached the States were abundant. So it has been with us, the past few days. We have had very refreshing and frequent showers, which were gratefully received by the farmers. Everything in the vegetable line is now springing up with astonishing rapidity. The river opposite us is very high and still rising. Major Weightman and family, Mr. and Mirs. Smith, missionaries, and others, leave here to day for Santa Fe. Olivarez's train (Chiunhua,) under care of Domingo, will leave in a day or two. Jos. C. Irvine's train, Mayers & Co., and Ross & Wethered's Companies are now making active preparared's Companies are now making active prepara-tions to get off; McCauley's fifth trains to goes in a few days.

coad, (cheered) and I know the importance of ir exponents. Filled as their ranks are with a of learning, ability, integrity, and courage, as arry their whole history shows them to be imported in the administration of any government, margini, state or national. If they desired, therefore, between the cause of freedom, they are too help to execute their purpose. In the State of New rk, a cordinal and thorough union has been formative of the two scations of the de-meeratic party, a mistake to suppose that there ever was any and the style in the State of New York. If you have to be additioned of the subject of the luffalo Convention in our factors of the luffalo Convention in our factors

I am sorry to say that there are two professed democratic organizations in Vermont; the one, the proceedings of which I have been describing, which is the regular, and the other, or the bilting organization, composed of a class of men who left the party in the State a year or two since, as they said, to join the party of the nation. It is to be regretted that so fine an opportunity as is now presented of reclaiming Vermout, and restoring to her her original democratic complexion—for she used to be one of the soundest democratic States in the Union—should be thrown away, and the true interests of the people so sadly misapprehended, as they seem to be, by those upon whom will devolve the responsibility of defeating the democratic party this fall, if it is to be defeated. I sincerely hope that a better feeling and wiver counsels may prevail among the two sections of the democracy, and if so, you may be assured that the election of democratic State officers will be one of its first fruits.

CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE NAVAJO INDIANS—FOPULATION OF NEW MENICO—THE TERRITORIAL ELECTION—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE, ETG., ETC. [From the St. Louis, (Mo..) Republican, May 25.] From advices received by the last mail, we learn that fifteen companies of United States troope, under command of Col. Mouroe, were to leave New Mexico on the 10th May, upon a campaign against the Navajo Indians. Major Graham was to have the command of the Dragoons. Licut. John Rufold had been appointed Quartermaster. This military movement, if it should have no other effect, will serve to give activity and energy to the army, and thus restore their health, which has been seriously injured by the life of inactivity and confine-

AFFAIRS IN THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

Our Canadian Correspondence THE DEBATE ON RECIPROCITY WITH THE UNITED

principles of the Buffalo platform; we regarded them as the vital principles of true democracy. The supporters of General Case and General Taylor vied with us in proclamations of their fidelity to the same principles, and charged us with insincerity and a want of devotion to them, because, as they alleged, we unnecessarily nominated candidates specially to represent them. A distinguished or the control of th STATES. Товонто, Мау 29, 1851 A discussion of some interest to your readers took place in the Provincial Parliament last night, on a motion for the production of despatches and correspondence relative to pending negotiations on the reciprocity question. Ministers refused compliance, on the ground that the publication of the despatches would place the Washington cabinet in possession of Canadian secrets, and so tend to frustrate Canadian diplomacy. H. Sherwood, one of the tory members for this city, made the refusal the basis of an attack upon the course that has been pursued by England and Canada in relation to this subject; and vindicated the policy of the United States government, as calculated to advance the real inte-rests of their country. He attributed the failure of the missions of Hincks, Merritt & Co. to their own contemptible conduct, and the unfair, one sided proposals which they have made. Old Colonel Prince, a near neighbor of Michigan, followed the attack, and expressed his conviction that your people would not have refused any overtures worthy of their character and position. Hincks replied in a most intemperate speech. He maintained that the only opponents of reciprocity are Canadian annexationists, who labor sedulously to prevent its consummation, in the expectation that their favorite views will best be promoted by exciting discontent in the minds of the Canadian farmers. He singled out the Washington Republic as the bitterest anti-Canadian journal in the Union, and then glanced at his own doings while lobbying at Washington. He puffed Seward as the paragon of American Senators, and declared that there is not a single member of worth in Congress who is averse to reciprocal trade with Canada. Admitting that the bulk of the American people are averse to this policy, he went on to contend that self-defence may necessitate the Canadian government to pursue a retaliatory policy, in order to carry their point; and the conduct of Spain, in similar circumstances, was cited to show that retaliation is the weapon to which the advisers of the great man in the White House will most readily succumb. The closing of the Welland Canal was dwelt upon by Hincks, as certain to produce an immediate effect on American interests and American mind; while the only injury to Canada would be in the shape of diminished tells—a small matter, it was suggested, in consideration of the benefits resulting from the reciprocity which would certainly be produced. The only other point worthy of notice was an assurance, on the part of government, that they will be prepared to recommend decisive action in one direction or another, before the close of the session.

The only other topic affecting American interests that has been mooted during the week, is an export duty on pine and other logs, to protect the pockets of the Canadian lumber manufacturer and merchant. Petitions in favor of such a duty proposals which they have made. Old Colonel Prince, a near neighbor of Michigan, followed the attack, and expressed his conviction that your

multitude of matters, and has given notice of motions for returns which would render necessary the
employment of a whole bevy of extra clerks. His
first reception by the House was more favorable
than might have been expected, but everybody is
growing impatient under his cudless talk.

In the far southwest of the Province, a resident
gentleman has taken the field for the next election,
on the anti-nigger ticket. He denounces the attempt to amalgamate black and white as an infraction of nature's law; and points out in telling terms
the injuries which are being inflicted on the country
by the immigration of colored refugees.

Angle-American.

United States and Canadian Reciprocity.

United States and Canadian Reciprocity.

FARLIAMENTARY DEBATE—CALL FOR THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE TWO GOVERNMENTS.

The question of reciprocity of trade between the United States and Canada was called for in the Canadian Parliament, on the 28th ult.

Mr. Rominson moved for an address to his Excellency for correspondence and documents on the subject of a reciprocal trade with the United States.

Mr. Hinches said that in the present state of the negotiations it would be very unadvisable to comply with the motion. If the correspondence were published here, it would be seen throughout the whole continent, and would as a prejudicially whole continent, and would not prejudicially against the interests of the province, and the efforts of the government to obtain the desired reciprocity. There could not be a better evidence on this point than was afforded by the publication of despatches of Sir J. Harvey, Lieutenant Governor of Nova Scotia, to the home government, in which appeared the full extent of the concessions which Nova Scotia is prepared to make, it necessary, to obtain reciprocity with the United States. The Americans were city with the United States. The Americans were thus made acquainted with the character of the con-cessions which they may demand, with a certainty of obtaining them. He trusted, then, that no hon, member, he wever he may differ from the administration on matters of general policy, will now press for this publication; as there is no member of the government who is not sincerely anxious to obtain reciprocal trade with the United States, and her Majesty's Minister at Washington entertains an Mnjesty's Minister at Washington entertains an equal desire. The question is still unsettled. There has been no positive refusal on the part of the United States government to negotiate on the subject, and therefore it would be exceedingly impolitie to publish a correspondence which is not yet concluded. The fact is that the correspondence is really between her Majesty's government and her Majesty's minister at Washington, and although copies have been formally communicated to the Provincial government, it would not be proper, even if it were expedient, to present the correspondence to the House, without the consent of the Home government.

Home government.
Mr. Prince deemed the explusation very unsatisfactory, both with regard to the interests of the people and the conractor of the administration. No subject is more closely connected with the weifare of the Canadian farmer, and on none should the a be a more decided and intelligent policy. The in-fernation sought for in the motion was peculiarly important at this time, as the days of the adminis-tration are drawing to a close. It would be very convenient for the members of the government, if they could pisce an extinguisher on all their pecca-dilices; smoog other things, on their instillity to obtain that reciprocity which he was satisfied the Americans would not have refused without sufficient

nien. Bir. Rousson did not wish to embarrace the goor remain to pressing his notion at this moment. It must be understood, hewever, that if he withdrew it row, it would be temporarily, and with a view to re-introducing it, if necessary, before the close of the session.

Mr. Surrawood hoped the homestale member for Single State of the control of the session.

Mr. Shinkwood hoped the honoracie in the for for Sincee would not withdraw his motion, even tem-journly, as no confidence could be placed in the course pursued by the government. First, they sent Mr. Tiffany to Washington, then Mr. Malcolm can with great confidence, then Mr. Malcolm Cameron was sent, and lastly, the Inspector Ge-neral visited the American capital—all to obtain neral visited the American capital—all to obtain this much-talked of reciprocity. All, however, had signally failed. The Impector General not only failed, but rendered kinself and the government he represented ridiculous in the eyes of the American people, by threatening to close the canals against them. The threat was laughed at as a piece of im-pertinence. The cause of the signal want of suc-cess that has attended these efforts was traceable to the fact that the attempt has hitherto been to thrust upon the States a one-side reciprocity. coss that has attended those efforts was traceable to the fact that the attempt has hitherto been to thrust upon the States a one-sided reciprocity, beneficial to Canada alene. In proof of this, the honorable gentleman read extracts from articles in the Washington Republic—the organ of the Fillmore administration—in which a desire was expressed to meet the Canadians on a fair basis; opening the United States ports to all Canadian produce, on the condition that all United States produce be admitted on equal terms to Canada.

Mr. Hinors characterized the speech of the honorable member for Toronto as an American speech, designed and calculated to frustrate all attempts to obtain reciprocity. No stronger cridence could be afforded of this, than the praise which he had awarded to the Republic—a newspaper distinguished above all others by its hostility to Canadian interests, and which admitted into its columns articles from Canada, written by known annexationists, whose main object is to frustrate reciprocity, in order to strengthen the views of the annexationists. When he (Mr. Hincks) was at Washington, he was told that the great opposition to this measure same

from Canada, and that the perpetual writers against it were arowed annexationists. (Cries of name.) He would name T. S. Brown, better known as General Brown.

Mr. Hornes was at a loss to understand the objects of the Hon. member for Toronto. Did he ondorse the views of the Washington Republic, and propose to take all duties off American manufactures coming into Canada? Washe prepared to remove all the duties from which the revenues of the Province are derived, and to resort, in lieu thereof, to direct taxation? Or is he in favor of the modest proposal to put on duties of wenty or twenty-five per cent on English manufactures imported into the province, while our whole frontier is to be thrown open to American goods? The Hon. gentleman had stated that this question had not been, and would not be, entertained by Congress. But it is a remarkable fact that there is scarcely one leading man, on any side, in Congress, who is not avowedly in favor of reciprocity. The measure failed last session, but so did many others of paramount importance to the American people. The Reciprocity bill passed the House of Representatives with scarcely any opposition, and a majority of the members of the Senale are known to be in favor of it. One of the most distinguished members of the latter body—Mr. Seward—had told him (Mr. Hines) that he had studied the subject with the view of finding arguments against it, but he had come to the conclusion that the interests of both countries are deeply involved in its adoption. It had been said that he (Mir. H.) employed threats towards the Americans, but he denied this. He merely referred to certain facts, in order that the Americans might be aware of the probable results of a refusal to reciprocate. The reference was not laughed at, but, on the contrary, was seriously considered by the United States government. His proceedings at Washington had a most beneficial influence on the prospects of this measure, which had previously been regarded as purely Ganadian in its bearings. Within the last six

withholding full information concerning all that has taken place between the provincial and United States governments.

Mr. Merritt recommended Mr. Robinson to withdraw his motion. He stated that he felt a deep interest in the subject, which will come fully before the House on an early day, when he hoped to be able to show them that it would be for the interests of Americans themselves to grant us reciprocity. Mr. Magnenzie made some remarks as to the apathy of the persons in power in Canada, and their agents in London, in allowing the British government to reduce the duty on American cotton for their own advantage, without getting a saving clause introduced in favor of Canada. He considered it an absurdity for Canadian ministers to go to Washington to endeavor to effect reciprocity. Sir Henry bulwer was there for the purpose of doing our business, and he was well puid for it. He coasidered that as Canada was part of the British empire, the Americans had got sufficient compensation for the consideration of reciprocity with Canada. The Americans, however, did not want reciprocity, although they had got a considerable boon, which he considered quite sufficient to cause them to concede to the request. Oswego was anxious for the measure, but Buffalo was against it. England, no doubt, should have had some provision for Canada, but the difficulty was, they were afaid that if they pressed the measure, the American tariff might be altered to the disadvantage of England. The greater part of the trade with the Ottawa is carried in American vessels, and so with the trade on the Welland Canal, and they were bowing to Americans continually for favors, and although it is true that some of the American States are in favor of reciprocity, they have never attempted to carry any such a bill down to the House.

Mr. Roenson said he had no objection to with-draw his motion for the present. draw his motion for the present.

SLAUSEN IN LIBERIA.—The statement made by Captain Forbes, of the British navy, that slaves are held in Liberia, having been contradicted, he has written the following letter to the editor of the Lon-don Herid:

don Herald:—

"Former, Windson, March 26.

"My Dear Sir—You are right in your conjecture that I have not visited Mourovia, although for six months I was stationed within twenty-five miles of Cape Meeurada, and at Cape Mount mot many Libertan citizens. That the citizens of Liberta are guilty of buying and helding slaves, I had ocular demonstration; and I know personally two Libertan citizens, ", sojourners, at Cape Mount, who owned several slaves, in the general use of the term, but not in its legal sense as regards the treaties for the suppression of the slave trade, as these slaves were what are termed domertic slaves, or pawns, and not intended for foreign slavery. These pawns, as I have stated and believe, are as much slaves as their sable prototypes in the parent States of America; and my informants acquainted me that alm-stall labor in Liberta was derived from a system of done stie slavery. "FOREST, WINDSOR, March 26.

all labor in Liberia was derived domestic slavery. Liberia, there are two done-stic slavery. "Of done-stic slavery in Liberia, there are two clauses the one common to all Africa, and practised by the aboriginal inhabitants for the most part—the other not much to be complained of, if not extended—by taking servants, helps, apprendices, or pawas, (choose the expression,) obliging them to labor—clothing, fooding, and instructing

m. In proof that I did not state, without founda-"In proof that I did not state, without founda-tion, that Liberian citizens held slaves, I will con-clude by instancing that a citizen of the ropublic applied to me, as commander of one of her Majesty's slaps, to procure for him pawns of value to the amount of goods of which he had been despoiled during a civil war at Cape Mount. I am, &c. F. E. Fonnes, Com. N. N.

The Turf.

Name of the State of three year cids, subscription some of Woodlerk's ch. g. by Glences, dam by Stock. Major Southan's ch. I. by Gleaces, out of the Pony's disc.
Dr. Dendelok's gr. f. by Beisburger, dam imp. Buster.
Messes Pagg a Turner's ch. c. by Ambassader, dam by Levisthan.
Time. 1:55% -1:56%.
Sirons Dr. v. - Sweepainks, \$100 subscription, \$25 forfest. fett. Major Perton's ch. f by Boston, Jr., dam Sally

Jones 4 7 9. iii Woodforn's b. c. by Levlathau, data by Stock-

Nr. Johnson's b. f. Calle Smith, by Beisharzer, dam by Sir Richard 4, 5, 6, ...

Mr. Nichol's ch. f. Little Trick, by Priam, dam into Bhister-4, 5, 6, ...

Time, 157 y-158 y-158 y-158 y-158.

Former Day - Mile heats, best three in five ours Burg & Turner's ch. f. Fanny Persy, by Anabaseador, dam Celerity -4 y 6, ...

Mr. Chigy's ch. f. (pedigree abore)-5 y 6, ...

Dr. McGarnek's br. c. Beardman by Hamlet, dars

e in five, ourse \$100 Mr. Caigy's ch. f. (pedigree above) -0 y. 0. 3 Z 2
Pr. McGaras, k's br. c. Beardman, fly Hambet, dam
Allegra-6 y. 0. 2 Z 3
Time, 1.55-1.55-1.55-1.55-1.55
Pir 11 Day, -Proprietor's pure \$500, three mile heats,
with an incide stake of \$200.
Major Peyton's ch. f. by Beaton, Jr., (pedigree above) -4 y. 0. 1

Major Peytons on I. by Redob, Jr., (pedigres above)—4 y. c..
Mr. Tayle's br. g. Black Satin, by Levisthan, dam by Stockholder—aged.

Major Southall's br. f. Corset, by Epstlen, dam busile—7 y. c.

Col Elliott's b. f. Aon Chase, by Levisthan, dam

Morrison.

Morgiana 7 y 0 Major Guild's ch. f. Giorisaa, by Ec.ipse, data Trille 6 y 0 Time, 6:00-6:58. Domestic Misecilary Whit pigeons have just made their appearance. They are selling in the Montreal markets at 0s, per dozen. There were livi deaths in Philadelphia during the week adding the Fist uit.